The purnal Prints the Associated Press Report Seven Days in the Week; Hence Has News

FACTS IN THE ACHENBACH AFFAIR

MEN WHO MADE COMPLAINT DIS-

A FARCICAL INVESTIGATION.

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ments occlear THE ACCUSED. ternatio had b

a c of One of the Inmates Grossly wissulted and an Attempt Made to v Seal Her Mouth With Money

-Victim of the Insult Makes Affi-

. 4-32 davit.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 22 .- (Special.) On October 12 the Populist state board of charities gave out for publication an item to the effect that it had exonerated H. R. Achen-bach, supervisor at the Topeka insane asylum, from a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, and had discharged Henry B. Lue and B. D. White, attendants at the asylum, for "conspiracy." Up to that time the public was not aware that any charges had been filed against Achenbach, nor that a conspiracy of any kind had been formed.

"conspiracy" has been located. It consisted in action of two employes confederatines of memselves together for the purpose electionary to their superior officer the flagrant violation of one of the rules of the institution by another officer For this they were discharged by the state board of charities.

The investigation of this charge of "conspiracy" brought to light one of the worst scandals of the season, and one which dis-counts those unearthed at the charitable institutions under the old Lewelling administration. One of the state employes standing accused, on oath of the woman of making indecent proposals to a woman visitor, the state board exonerating the employe and discharging the employes who reported it, and an offer of money the woman to drop the matter, are the principal features of the scandal.

Some months ago a man named Wade, of Topeka, was adjudged insane and sent to the Topeka asylum. His wife's name is Hattie Wade, Mrs. Wade, who resides here, is very devoted to her husband, and pays him visits every few days. Her hus-band is confined in the brick building at the asylum, of which H. R. Achenbach is the supervisor. On October 3 she went out to visit her husband, and while there, she claims, she was grossly insulted by Achen-bach. She has made sindaya to it, and is supported in her claim by the sworn statement of Henry B. Lue. Lue saw the performance and reported it. Superintendent Wetmore sent B. D. White, another attend-ant, to see Mrs. Wade, and she furnished with the affidavit. It was acknowledged before C. H. Burge, a notary public and in due time reached the state board of contents public. It happened that Notary Burge had a copy of the affidavit, and has made an affidavit as to what it contained. Here is Mr. Burge's affidavit:

made an affidavit as to what it contained. Here is Mr. Burge's affidavit:
State of Kansas,
County of Shawnee. ss
C. H. Burge, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a notary public, and that on or about October 8, 1897, Mrs. Hattie Wade appeared before him and swore to an affidavit containing, in substance, the following: "Hattie Wade, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 3d day of October, while visiting my husband at the insane asylum at Topeka, I was insulted by the supervisor of the brick building (Mr. H. R. Achenbach). He made indecent proposals to me, and told me that he was one of the physicians and that he would not tell any one. He also asked me to make an appointment to meet him upon the grounds some evening, or that he be allowed to visit me at my home, to all of which I objected. He also exposed his person to me."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 21st day of October, 1897.

I. L. BETZEN, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 29, 1899.

After hearing the report and receiving the affidavit of Mrs. Wade, Superintendent Wetmore decided to discharge Achenbach. Finally he was prevailed upon to lay the matter before the board of charities. The board assembled on Monday evening, October II, for the purpose of investigating the charges. It did not subpoena Mrs. Wade to appear. In fact, Mrs. Wade was not even sent for, She said she wanted to make a statement, but was prevented from doing so, Her affidavit was reed, however, and a few witnesses were examined.

Attendant Lue's Story.

and a few witnesses were examined.

The story of Achenbach's performance, together with the hearing before the board, as related under oath by Mr. Lue, is, in

Investigation a Farce.

"The board of charities met there Monday night. October II, and called us before it for the purpose of investigating the matter. The board called me in and asked me if I had Mrs. Wade's affidavit. I handed it to Chairman Brown. He first read it over to himself, when Senator Wheeler asked him to read it out loud. He did so. They then asked me to tell my story, but did not seem overanxious to know the particulars. I told them what I saw. Brown and Senator Jumper were very insulting from the beginning. Dolan and Shane seemed inclined to be fair and want to get at the facts. After the hearing was over at the facts. After the hearing was over I asked the privilege of making a statement in regard to my purpose in reporting the matter, which they granted. Senator Wheeler was the only one who seemed to care to hear it. The statement was as is given above.

"I then went out and Mr. White was

then went out and Mr. White was also, and oats 3, of a cent.

then went out and Mr. White was also, and oats 3, of a cent.

Hotel Victoria—First-Class, board. I continued my work as at-

SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

as Well as Miscellany on Sunday.

tendant until the following Thursday night, when Dr. McLaughlin handed me notices of dismissal for myself and Mr. White. We left Friday. No reason was given in notices for our discharge. They were very formal. They simply said that by order of the board of charities our services would not be required after October 15."

B. D. White, the attendant who was discharged because he followed the instructions of the superintendent, and got an affidavit from Mrs. Wade, said to-day:

"I was informed by Mr. Lue of this affair and advised him to report it to the assistant physician, who is in charge of that building. Later, I received instructions from the superintendent to call on Mrs. Wade and get her deposition. I went to her house and asked her if she would make an affidavit covering the matter. She said she would glady do so. She went to the office of C. H. Burge, a notary public, and made an affidavit that Achenbach had insulted her. The affidavit was turned over to the superintendent. The next thing that occurred was when I was called before the state board of charities. The board ridiculed the part I took in the matter in going after the affidavit and insinuated that I 'had it in for' Achenbach. I considered the investigation very unfairly conducted. The board manifested a desire to protect Achenbach all the way through. I received notice the following Thursday that my services were no longer required." AT THE TOPEKA ASYLUM. PARTY PROTECTED. CHARGED FOR "CONSPIRACY."

Trying to Fix It Up.

Mrs. Wade was interviewed by The Jour nal correspondent at her home in this city She hesitated somewhat about discuss

ITS EXTENSION IN THE RURAL DIS-TRICTS FAVORED.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE WEST.

REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL HEATH.

Further Consolidation of Postoffice Urged - Consolidation in New York Will Effect a Great

Saving-Estimates for Next Year.

be effected."

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, embrace \$18,250,000 for compensation of postmasters; for clerk hire, \$11,-300,000; rental and purchase of canceling machines, \$125,000; rent, fuel and light, \$1,750,000; miscellaneous items and furniture, \$200,000, and advertising, \$20,000.

NO ARMED RESISTANCE.

Report That the Cherokees Are Pre paring for Conflict Declared to Be Untrue.

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 22.—(Special.) The report sent out last night from Fort Smith Ark., to the effect that the Cherokee In lians are arming themselves to resist any attempt on the part of the United States to abolish their tribal government, is absolutely without foundation. The Journal orrespondent called on Mr. W. T. Hutchings, United States Indian Agent Wisdom and United States Marshal Bennett tonight to learn as to the truth of the report She hesitated somewhat about discussing the affair, saying that they were "trying to fix it up." She said that a well known Populist lawyer of Topeka had been to see her to get her to hush the matter up. She also said that after Achenbach had made his advances toward her and she repelled them had been to have the affair seeled up. According to have see fallowing method and the affair, saying that they were all anxious to have the affair seeled up. According to be Mrs. Achenbach called at her home and urged her to let the matter drop. She started at once to have Achenbach arrested, but backed out. Mrs. Wade also talked to other people about the affair, as the following affidavit shows:

"H. B. Lue, of lawful age, being duly"

Washington, Oct. 22.—(Special.) The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster following details would certainly have been apprised of the fact had there been any such movement is fact had there been any such movement on foot. You may say that the Cherokees, said: "The report is absolutely false. I have heard nothing of it, and would certainly have been apprised of the fact had there been any such movement on foot. You may say that the Cherokees nation, and the said that they were all anxious to have achenbach arrested at once to have Achenbach arrestical, but backed out. Mrs. Wade also talked to other people about the affair, as the following details would certainly have been apprised of the fact had there been any such movement is fact had there been any such movement on foot. You may say that the Cherokees, said: "The report is absolutely false. I have heard nothing of it, and report of First Assistant Postmaster following details would certainly have been apprised of the fact had there been any such movement is fact had there were all anxious of toxic repeat the cherokees and the cherokees and the cherokees of falling off in demand, the volutions. Speculation in wool has ceased and well and of which Cairo is the attorner.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Bradstreet's to-mor on will say:

"The Unc Mr. Hutchings, who is the attorney for the Cherokees, said: "The report is absolutely

DULL IN SOME LINES, BUT VOLUME CONTINUES LARGE.

BEST REPORTS FROM THE WEST

AS MANY MEN ARE AT WORK AS AT ANY TIME THIS YEAR.

Steel Mills Have Orders to Carry Them Until 1898 and Are Refusing Contracts-Everything Points to Permanent Prosperity.

for next year's business as quite safe. New business in finished products is almost of necessity smaller, since manufacturing works are nearly all full for months ahead, the plate mills at the West so full that they could not compete at all for three Rockefeller vessels requiring 2,500 tons each. The demand for bars is the best for a long time."

SPAIN'S REPLY APPROVED.

Was Under Consideration by the Cab inet Council at Madrid

Yesterday. Madrid, Oct. 22.-Senor Sagasta, the premier, presided at the cabinet council to-

day. The draft of the proposed reply to the United States note, presented through General Stewart L. Woodford, the Ameri can minister, shortly after his arrival here was under consideration and was upont mously approved. Its full text has not ye

been published.

The reply explains that Lieutenant General Weyler has been replaced for political reasons, and includes a statement of the bovernment's decision to grant autonomy to Cuba and a protest against fillbustering expeditions from the United States.

The council also approved unanimously the proposal introduced by Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, to grant amnesty to political prisoners in Cuba and Porto Rico.

JOHN SCHLEGEL DEMANDED CASH FROM DR. BERGER.

BLACKMAIL PLAINLY SHOWN.

DEFENSE RECEIVES A STAGGERING BLOW AT THE LAST.

THE TESTIMONY IS ALL IN.

COLONEL O'GRADY OPENS THE ARGU-MENT FOR THE STATE.

Tremendous Sensation When Schlegel's Letter Was Read in Court-Major Woodson Had Been

Wholly Unprepared-Case Will Reach Jury To-day.

The Schlegel murder case will go to the jury this afternoon. The evidence was all in at 2 o'clock yesterday, after which Prosecutor Lowe read the court's instructions to the jury and Colonel John O'Grady made the opening argument for the state. He talked for an hour and twenty-five minutes, presenting the state's side of the case with vigor and clearness. He arraigned the Schlegels as blackmatlers and declared that "the defendant sat in the courtroom reeking with the blood of Dr. Lyman A. Berger." He spared neither Schlegel nor his wife, but they bore his scathing words with the same stolld indifference that has characterized the actions of them both since this case went to trial. Colonel O'Grady was followed by Attorney G. B. Silverman, for the defense, who was still talking at 4:30 o'clock, when court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. At the conclusion of Mr. Silverman's address to-day, Major William Warner will speak for the state. He will be followed by Major Woodson, who will say the last words in behalf of the defendant. Prosecutor Lowe will make the closing argument for the state.

The biggest crowd that ever wedged itself into the criminal courtroom was present yesterday when the most sensational episode of the trial occurred. The defense had closed its case, and the state was introducing witnesses in rebuttal to show that at the time of the murder Schlegel labored under no more excitement than the average murderer. Witnesses had testified that they noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor when he bought the pistol, when he fired the bullets into Dr. Berger, when he stood above his victim and snapped the pistol at the dying man, when he was taken into custody.

The theory of the defense regarding Schlegel's mental condition had been pretty well shattered when Henry Lambert, cashter of the Bank of Grand Avenue, where the defendant keeps his bank account, was called to the stand. He was asked regarding his ability to identify the signature of the defendant, and replied that he could identify it. A letter was passed to him and, after glancing at the signature, he said it had been signed by John Schlegel, the defendant.

Major Woodson demanded to see the letter. It was given to him, and as he read it his face paled, his hands trembled and his whole demeanor changed. The crowd watched him in almost breathless silence. Finally the major arose and in a husky voice objected to the introduction of the letter. A long argument followed, after which the court ruled that the letter should be admitted. Then Major Warner arose and, walking before the jury box, took the letter from Mr. Lowe and began to read. His voice was deep and impressive and he read slowly, with great distinctness. This is the letter he read, a fac simile of which

is given on this page: "Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4, 1897 .- Mr. Frank Lowe, Prosecuting Attorney. Dear Sir:-I am in a great debt to you and i will pay it as soon as i make a settlement with Dr. Berger.

"As it was all private matter you done for us and in a time you could not spare a moment, i will pay you 20 per cent if that is suffisient if not, all you got to do is

to say so. At the same time I would Like to ask you how much would be appropriate to ask for such a infamy. Enclosed you will find envelope and slips to mark the appropriate sum.

"I am sincerely yours.
"JOHN SCHLEGEL."

"P. S.-You can ask any of the Messrs, Shanon about my honesty, as they know me about fifteen years." Heard With Profound Interest.

The jurymen leaned forward in their seats and paid the closest attention to the major and the letter he was reading. Major Woodson sat beside the author of the damaging epistle, his head resting on his right hand and his face as pale as death Attorney Silverman plucked nervously at his mustache. Mrs. Schlegel gazed at Major Warner with blazing eyes. Only the defendant seemed to be free from the tension of excitement. He sat looking stolidly at the jurors, never moving a muscla As the full import of the words sank inte the minds of the crowd outside and inside the bar, the people sat at the conclusion of the letter as though they were stupified. It was a full minute after Major Warner had sat down before the court ordered the prosecutor to call the next witness.

"We rest," said Prosecutor Lowe. Judge Wofford turned his face toward Major Woodson. The major arose to his feet rather unsteadily and walked around to the front of the jury box. He made a great effort to control his voice.

"Your honor," he finally exclaimed, "this letter is a complete surprise to us. I knew

WILL THIS LETTER PROVE SCHLEGEL'S DEATH WARRANT? same time i would Like

Chansas City Mo. Fel 4.9.7.

Tamino a gread debt tollow, imade a settlement with Imade a sell amont.

DrieBorger.

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Fa time for could not spere

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sufficient if not, ell four

got to clo-say, so. If the to sall you how much! would be apropriate to ask for such a infamy Enclose of you will find Jam Sincerce your John Schlegel

S. S. you can ask any of the sees the son about my honesty, as the How me about 15 years.

Fac Simile of the Letter From John Schlegel to Prosecuting Attorney Lowe.

sworn, says: I hereby certify that on October 21, 1897, in company with C. H. Burge, I went to the home of Mrs. Hattie Wade, in the city of Topeka, to interview her in regard to what steps had been taken to hush up the Achenbach trouble. In the presence of Mr. Burge, she said she had been offered 310 to drop the matter and say no more about it. She said she refused to take the money. She also said that a new doctor at the brick building told her that she could not call to see her husband any more unless she dropped the matter."

ground daily. Some difficulties and discouragements incidental to the initiation of a new service were encountered at first, but were overcome as the experiment progressed. The service is now highly appreciated and successful. The number of pieces of mail delivered from the establishment of the service up to July of the present year was 22,873. The cost of the service per annum is \$900.

"The rural free delivery experiment in

doctor at the brick building told her that she related under oath by Mr. Lue, is, in part, as follows:

"As I was opening the door I glanced through the door into the corridor on E 4, and saw this woman, Mrs. Wade, sitting there and Achenbach coming from ward 4 toward her. He came up and locked the door between the corridor of E 1 and E 4, and as he locked it I heard him say to the woman. 'Can't you do something for me.' This aroused my suspicions. This corridor door had been standing open and had usually been left open a great deal of the time. I walked up and looked through, Achenbach was standing facing the window. He turned and put his arm around the woman's shoulders. His conduct for the next few moments was disgusting and unfit to be published in a newspaper. Mrs. Wade resisted his advances and appeared to be remonstrating with him, although I could not hear just exactly what she said.

"I told Mr. White about it and he advised me to report it. The next day I reported the matter to Dr. McLaughlin, the assistant physician. I did so because the rules required employes to report all irregularities of whatever nature. Then besides a required employes to report all irregularities of whatever nature. Then besides the chances of her being insulted by a man of this kind. I though it ad duty I owed to the publish to left the superintendent of this kind. I though it ad duty I owed to the publish to left the superintendent of this kind. I though it a duty I owed to the publish to left the superintendent of this kind. I though it a duty I owed to the publish to left the superintendent of the public to left the superintendent was. Up to that time I had nothing what ever acasins Mr. Achenbach, although I realized that he was not a fit man for the position. The superintendent called me up and I told him just what I saw

terday, Renewing Talk of 3 to 3% cents a bushel under some of the the use of specific appropriations. renewal of export demand was the chief influence, but dry weather talk from east of the Mississippil counted heavily. There was some talk of dollar wheat again at the

Corn made a gain of more than a cent, also, and oats % of a cent.

Kansas has been confined to Wyandotte county, a somewhat rough and broken section of the country, lying along the banks south by the Kansas river. The eastern part of the township is described, with some hyperbole, as being so hilly that an ordinary forty-acre farm presents a cultivatable area of 160 acres, because all sides of it are in the air. To the north, rolling prairies render travel less difficult. Service was commenced in this district October 6, 1896. The territory embraced in the experiment contains about thirty-six square miles, and is covered by three carriers, each of whom rides about twenty-seven miles daily. The number of pieces of mail han

dled from the beginning of service to July 1. was 22,457. Concerning free delivery in general and other matters that came within his jurisdiction, Mr. Heath says: "Rural free delivery has been put to the test of practical experiment in twenty-nine states and over forty-four different routes. The co-operation of the communities served has in every instance been effectively given. bach trouble.

Lue and White, who were discharged, and Achenbach, who was retained, were all appointees of the present Populist board of pointees of the present Populist board of in the United States; not immediately or in the United States.

in all districts at once, but in some gradval and graduated form regulated by the present experiments." "So much is gained by our recent policy of consolidation of postoffices and the establishment or extension of the free delivwill give greater latitude of discretion in

"Congress should not only repeal the law providing that no postoffice establishment at any county seat shall be abolished or discontinued by reason of any consolidation of postoffices under the existing law, but should also authorize the postmaster gen-eral to extend consolidation wherever, in his belief, the service may be thereby bene

"On July 1 there were 3.733 presidential postoffices, embracing 169 first class, 759 second class and 2,814 third class. The net

postmasters at these offices is \$97,600. With

foot, but that he had heard nothing of it, and was satisfied that the report was false.

Marshal Bennett stated that he was in close touch with the Cherokee Indians, and had deputy marshals all over the nation, and that if any such movement was on foot he would know it. Colonel Robert L. Owen, of Muskogee,

port from Fort Smith that the Indians were secretly arming themselves for war. The report was simply sensationally ridiculous diculous.

Colonel Owen ascribes the action of the Creeks in refusing to accept the Dawes treaty as due to the men who have coal leases in that country, and other leases. They, with others who have interests beyond their share, induced the fullbloods to protest. These same influences, of course, will be before congress this year as usual trying to defeat the Dawes com-

Louis. He denounced as ridiculous the re-

is usual trying to defeat the Dawes com The white Indians will have a delegation of fullbloods, who are supposed to be 'Poor Lo," and unable to speak English aying around Washington. The white Inaround Washington. The white In-of course, will furnish expense

SPECULATIVE CONTRACTS.

Iowa Supreme Court Holds They Are Gambling Contracts and, Therefore, Vold. Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 22.-The Iowa su-

oreme court to-day rendered an important lecision affecting the legality of contracts between grain speculators. In the case of Counselman & Co. vs. Michael Reichart, brought up from the Cass district court, the court declared that "contracts for grain, where the intention is merely a speculation on the chances of the rise or fall of the market, and no delivery is intended, are gambling contracts and void. It is not enough to render the contract void that the buyer intends it as gambling contracts unless the seller participates in that intention. That is, if in the case at the bar, the defendant, in ordering the purchase of oats, only intended a speculation upon margins, without the delivery of grain, and the plaintiff purchased the grain for actual delivery it would not be a gambling contract. To make the contract void as between these parties, the intention to make a gambling contract must be mutual." ounselman & Co. vs. Michael Reichart

ters find that they overestimated the consumptive demand when securing fall goods. Unseasonably warm weather has interfered with the movement of heavy goods at the Nebraska have improved the agricultural outlook. Relatively, the greatest activity in trade is reported by Kansas City and Omaha merchants.

raised in Texas and modified in Louisiana, business throughout most of the Gulf states remains practically at a standstill. Almost creased movement of merchandise and a tendency of collections to fall away, notably Baltimore, owing to its Southern connections. The industrial situation continues to furnish employment to as many after November, as required by the law persons as at any preceding period this year, and at higher wages. Production of iron, steel machinery, stoves, car structur-al work, glass and woolen goods continues heavy. Steel mills have orders to carry them into 1898, and decline contracts for next year's delivery. This explains the advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron, while the foundry grades remain unchanged. The extraordinarily heavy and steadily increasing production of iron is starting up furnaces long out of blast, and, although consumption is heavy, it is not improbable that production may outrun it in he near future, which constitutes an un-

favorable point in the outlook." R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Frade will, in its issue of to-morrow, say "After the heaviest buying ever known n many branches during September and the first half of October, it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods, the rush of orders went far It is not enough to render the contract void that the buyer intends it as gambling contracts unless the seller participates in that intention. That is, if in the case at the bar, the defendant, in ordering the purchase of oats, only intended a speculation upon margins, without the delivery of grain, and the plaintiff purchased the grain for actual delivery it would not be a gambling contract. To make the contract void as between these parties, the intention to make a gambling contract must be mutual."

It was held by the court that the suit under discussion was one in which no delivery was intended.

Well Known Kansan Dead.

Chetopa, Kas., Oct. 22.—L. M. Bedell, exmayor and one of Chetopa's oldest and best known citizens, died this afternoon of consumption, caused by la grippe. For ten years he has been cashier and treasurer of the Neosho Valley Investment Company and was one of the commissioners sent by the governor to the world's fair. His age

has abdicated. No official action has been taken during the meeting of Kalulani with taken during the meeting of Kalulani with her. The question of politics did not pass their lips. Kalulani came from New York to see her aunt before going to San Franciscc and left for San Francisco this afternoon, where she will stay a week. Such reports are spread by her enemies with a view to injuring her."

The foregoing was dictated by the exqueen, who requested, however, that it be used in the third person. 'While quarantine regulations have been

WILL FIGHT THE VESTIBULES. St. Louis Magnates Decide to Fight the Law Requiring Such Protection.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—St. Louis street cars will not be equipped with vestibules The local magnates have agreed among have combined to fight it. They contend that it is unconstitutional aside from being impracticable, and that they have the best legal opinion that the courts will not sus-

legal opinion that the courts will not sustain it.

John Scullin, president of the Union Depot Hallroad Company, said: "Nobody wants vestibules. They would be in the way and cause more accidents than St. Louis ever heard of before. They are all right for sparsely populated districts, but they would be dangerous in a densely populated city like St. Louis. The street car companies of St. Louis have combined to fight it."

FOR BREACH OF PROMISE. Illinois Widow Gets Judgment for \$54,333 Against an Aged

Capitalist.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 22.-Mrs. Carrie Corhett, aged 32, a widow. was to-night awarded \$54,333.23 damages for breach of promise, John Gernand, aged 71, a retired capitalist, being the defendant. The case has been hotly contested, with Mayor Kimbrough, counsel for the plaintiff, and Cuban Commissioner Calhoun for the defendant.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

W. H. Ponton, formerly paying teller of the Dominion bank of Napanee, Ontario, who was arrested on the charge of having robbed the bank, has entered sult against the bank for \$50,000 damages.

William McKarnon, a farmer who lived near Liberty, Mo., was found dead in bed Thursday morning. It is stated that a young man named Frank and McKarnon had fought in the road over a neck yoke.

William McKarnon, a farmer who lived near Liberty, Mo., was found dead in bed Thursday morning. It is stated that a young man named Frank and McKarnon had fought in the road over a neck yoke.

Willie, son of Judge A. MacDonald, of Baxter Springs, Kas., was accidentally shot through the head at 6 o'clock last evening near Miami, I. T., while out with a hunting party, and will die. The boy was 14 years old,